

2-5-1969

Kabul Times (February 5, 1969, vol. 7, no. 263)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (February 5, 1969, vol. 7, no. 263)" (1969). *Kabul Times*. 1992.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1992>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



45 survive avalanche in Salang

KABUL, Feb. 5. (Bakhtar).—The 45 passengers of a bus that was lost in an avalanche in the Qol Bazi area of the Salang pass Friday evening have all survived.

They broke open one of the windows and dug hole in the snow for fresh air.

The bus and its passengers were found yesterday.

Now that the snowstorm in the Salang and Hazarajat areas has subsided, the road maintenance department is clearing the areas to rescue people stranded in cars and trucks.

The six occupants of a passenger car were found dead in Salang. Twenty-eight other cars and buses that were trapped between Gahwan and Salang and Aulane have been covered in snow drifts in the 70 sq km area that was affected by the snowstorm and avalanches. About 100 occupants of these vehicles have survived.

Eight snow cleaning trucks and bulldozers are clearing the area. Mohammad Naim, the deputy director of the road maintenance said there is still between two to ten metres of snow in Salang.

The Salang highway and the Sheher pass have been opened after a 72-hour round the clock operation.

A snow cleaning vehicle with three occupants was caught in an avalanche. The driver died and two others are seriously wounded, he said.

Another 12 people in a car survived the avalanche under the snow by clearing a small area near the car and keeping the kerosene stove burning.

Meanwhile, nine people were killed when an avalanche caught them in an area 50 km north of Panjab, in Bamiyan province yesterday. Six hours later the bodies of the dead were recovered. Their identities are not yet known.

Czech expert on Dari lit. dies in Prague

KABUL, Feb. 5. (Czechoslovakia).—Jan Rypka, professor of modern Persian and Turkish philology at the Faculty of Philosophy, Charles University, died in Prague on December 29, 1968.

Rypka, 82, was a friend of Afghanistan. For the last 10 years he wanted to visit this country but his long illness did not permit him to.

Rypka was the first orientalist who recognised the special place which Afghanistan has in the development of Persian language and literature. In his books on the history of Persian literature he assigned special sections for Afghanistan and Dari poets and writers.

He was laureate of State Klement Gottwald Prize, holder of the Golden Honourary Plaque of Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences "For merits for science and mankind", member of Commission of collegium of historical sciences of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences for management of orientalist research, Officer of Legion d'Honneur, member of Iranian Academy of Sciences, member of the London School of Oriental and African Studies, Doctor honoris causa of Warsaw, Paris and Tehran Universities and holder of the renewed Doctorship of Vienna University, honorary member of Turk Lash Kurum, Istanbul, and Turk Dil Kurum Ankara.

World weather watch plan to be discussed

CANBERRA, Feb. 5. (Reuters).—A world weather watch plan will be high on the agenda of four of the world's top weather experts meeting in Melbourne from February 27 to March 3.

The experts from the bureau of the World Meteorological Organisation, a specialised agency of the United Nations.

They have been invited here by the Australian government. Interior Minister Peter Nixon said.

Nixon said Melbourne's world meteorological office centre and its sister centres in Moscow and Washington were now being "worked up" to begin a rapid exchange of data between countries.



Diplomas were given to the new graduating class of the Police Academy by the Minister of Interior Dr. Mohammad Omar Wardak yesterday afternoon. This is the class to graduate from the academy. Dr. Wardak congratulated the class on its successful completion of studies and hoped it would fulfil its duty to society.

"Trained and educated police have a heavy responsibility to preserve and maintain peace and security in society", he said. Lt. Gen. Mohammad Rahim Naseri, the commandant of the Gendarmes and police thanked the German Federal Republic for its assistance to the academy. The Governor of Kabul, Mohammad Akram, and officials of the Ministry of Interior were present.

Chief Justice visits Kunar

ASADABAD, Feb. 5. (Bakhtar).—Chief Justice Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee was welcomed here yesterday by the Kunar Governor, Mohammad Sharif, the president of the provincial court, Maulana Tahir, and a large number of officials and people.

Ziaee said that since its inception the Judiciary has been trying to bring about such laws that will meet modern requirements.

He added that the Supreme Court has been going through court records and has been getting rid of unsuitable judges.

Referring to the importance of the seminars for judges he said that the idea behind organising such seminars is to get acquainted with the legal problems of the people and find ways to solve them.

"In order to provide better livelihoods to the judges, certain proposals for higher salaries has been made to parliament, he said.

Ziaee said that the maintenance and promotion of cooperation between Judiciary and the Executive is essential. He also said that the work of the police and attorneys was essential for fair judgment. "It is important for learned men to popularise Islamic tenets to further national integration and justice", he said.

Mozambique nationalist assassinated in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Feb. 5. (Reuters).—Army bomb disposal experts Tuesday analysed fragments of time-bomb which killed a leading African nationalist, Dr. Eduardo Mondlane, in a beach house explosion here.

Dr. Mondlane, 48-year-old president of the nationalist Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) which has been waging guerrilla warfare in the Portuguese territory for the last four years, was assassinated yesterday at the home of an American friend.

Police believe the bomb was planted in the chair of a desk where he normally worked. Dr. Mondlane, a university lecturer, returned-freedom fighter, has been described as Portugal's most wanted man.

In Lisbon, there was no immediate official comment on his death but usually well-informed sources said it appeared to be a political crime caused by internal strife in Frelimo.

One Portuguese source said Dr. Mondlane's standing in the organisation had recently deteriorated because he had made promises which could not be kept.

Several people, including Miss King, her servants and members of Dr. Mondlane's organisation were helping Tanzanian police with their enquiries until late last night.

Miss King had left the beach house early in the morning to go to work. Dr. Mondlane arrived there about three hours later.

Nixon plans tour of five Western European countries

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5. (Reuters).—President Nixon yesterday was reported to be hopeful that arrangements can be made to enable him to start a tour of several Western European countries by the end of this month.

Diplomatic sources said Nixon, who has been in office only two weeks, planned to limit his first presidential overseas visit to five countries: France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Belgium.

U.S. embassies in the five capitals have been working with local government officials since last weekend in efforts to dovetail schedules, so that Nixon can limit his trip to a total of about seven days.

Original plans called for visits to the French, British, West German and Italian capitals, but informed sources said Nixon also wanted to include Belgium because of the fact that NATO headquarters are in Brussels.

KABUL, Feb. 5. (Bakhtar).—A telegram congratulating Ceylon on her National Day has been sent on behalf of His Majesty to the Governor General of Ceylon, the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry said.

Israel flatly rejects Nasser's Middle East peace proposals

JERUSALEM, Feb. 5. (Reuters).—Israel last night flatly rejected the ideas of President Nasser for a solution of the Middle East conflict as "a plan for liquidating Israel in two stages".

The first official reaction to President Nasser's interview with Newsweek magazine this week came in a statement from the Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who said:

"The solution put forward by Nasser is this—first Israel is to withdraw to the previous armistice lines with Egyptian troops, and airforces reoccupying Sinai. Then, with Egyptian support the so-called resistance fighters will move 'to liberate their homeland'."

In a sharply worded statement Eban said that of three pronouncements made by President Nasser this week, "the frankest and most important" was one delivered to the conference of guerrilla organisations in Cairo.

But Eban said all three pronouncements differed only "in their packaging".

"The only new element in last proposal is the explicit statement of the intention to remilitarise Sinai and encourage terrorist groups, Eban added.

Eban described President Nasser's Mideast solution as a plan for liquidating Israel in two stages and said "the aim of destroying Israel's Jewish personality is closely linked with this evident conception".

The minister said President Nasser utterly falsified the international policy expressed in the Security Council resolution of 1967 which called on the Arab states to make final peace with Israel, permanently liquidating the Palestine conflict and establishing secure and recognised boundaries by mutual agreement for the first time.

There is of course no international resolution requiring a restoration of the June 1967 position or situation", Eban added.

Garrison to show assassination film as evidence

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5. (Reuters).—District Attorney Jim Garrison yesterday sought as evidence the original copy of the film of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in an effort to prove that Kennedy was shot from more than one direction.

Garrison said the film, owned by Time Incorporated of New York, would be reopened by February 25, indicating that the trial of Clay L. Shaw would take about three weeks.

Shaw, a 55-year-old retired director of the New Orleans Trade Market is on trial here for conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy, who died from a gunshot bullet in Dallas five years ago.

Garrison, who has been conducting his own investigation of the Kennedy assassination, contends that key frames were missing from the film that was shown to the Warren commission, which concluded that one man, Lee Harvey Oswald, killed Kennedy.

Palestine council adopts plan to up resistance operations

CAIRO, Feb. 5. (Reuters).—The Palestine National Council has adopted plans to escalate "resistance operations" in Israel and Israeli-held territory, it was announced last night.

A statement issued at the end of four days of secret meetings here said the Council also decided to "strengthen the Palestine Liberation Army and its fighting capacities".

Sources close to the meeting said Council agreed that all Palestinian youth fit for military service should be called up, in coordination with the Arab countries in which they now live.

The national council groups, lead Palestinian Arabs, and representatives of commando groups and political liberation bodies.

Several of the commando groups have been active in Israel and Israeli-held territory in recent months, often bringing sharp retaliation against the Arab countries from which they operate.

The council said in its statement last night that the aim of the Palestine people's struggle was to create a free democratic society for Palestine Moslems, Christians and Jews.

The struggle, it added, "was also directed at saving Palestine and its peoples from the domination of world Zionism which is a racial religious reactionary movement with Fascist roots and which is connected with world imperialism".

Pak newsmen score govt. repression

KARACHI, Feb. 5.—More than 300 journalists in Dacca went on strike yesterday protesting government repression and police action against newspapers and their staff in East Pakistan's major cities.

A meeting of the striking newsmen held in the East Pakistan capital yesterday afternoon endorsed all 11 demands by agitating students.

The students are claiming full regional autonomy for East Pakistan, the restoration of the former West Pakistan provinces which were merged into a single unit in 1955, complete autonomy for universities, and better working and living conditions for city workers as well as for the peasants.

East Pakistan governor Abdul Monem Khan, 72, tendered his resignation yesterday. Reliable sources said the resignation was accepted and Monem will be appointed ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Monem has been the target of bitter attacks from the opposition and even from members of the ruling party. His departure was expected to help ease the tense situation in East Pakistan.

It was not expected to be officially confirmed until President Ayub arrived in East Pakistan Thursday for the ruling party convention.

The president is to explain his offer to hold talks with the opposition, an offer which is still being discussed by the Democratic Action committee, the major opposition grouping.

Meanwhile hundreds of students clashed with police in the streets of Lahore, the former throwing bricks and the latter making baton charges.

Yesterday Dacca students observed a strike in protest against police shootings and the deployment of troops.

Meanwhile wives of Arab diplomats in Cairo plan to stage a sit-in hunger strike on Thursday in support of Palestinian women in Israeli-occupied territories, it was announced in Cairo yesterday.

Mrs. Samira Abou Ghazala, chairman of the Palestinian Women's Association in Cairo which has called the strike, told a press conference it aimed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the plight of Palestinian women.

Women's associations in Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan and Algeria were also expected to observe Thursday as a day of solidarity with Palestinian women, she added.

Thai, Cambodian gunboats trade fire briefly

BANGKOK, Feb. 5. (Reuters).—A Thai naval gunboat and a Cambodian gunboat opened fire at each other in a brief engagement in the gulf of Thailand yesterday over fishing rights.

A Thai government spokesman, Lt. Gen. Annuay Chaiyap, said a 16-year-old Thai boy was killed a number of Thai fishermen were missing and presumed prisoners of the Cambodian vessel.

Annuay told reporters the Cambodian gunboat bore down on four Thai fishing vessels in international waters, seizing one of them. A Thai naval gunboat quickly went to the rescue and the Cambodian vessel opened fire, the general said.

The Thai gunboat replied and the engagement lasted about 20 minutes. The Thai gunboat was undamaged but it was not known whether the Cambodian vessel was hit, Annuay said.

Relations between Cambodia and Thailand have been very cool since they broke off diplomatic links in 1961 over frontier differences.

Both countries have complained to the United Nations about various alleged violations of their territory and territorial waters by the other country, and Cambodia has claimed that Thailand abetted Cambodian "traitors" operating in the western provinces, near the Thai border.

U.S., Saigon teams confer

PARIS, Feb. 5. (Reuters).—American and South Vietnamese diplomats conferred here last night to concert efforts for a joint line, at the Vietnamese peace talks. American officials said they knew of no complications between the two allied sides.

The deputy leaders of the U.S. delegation, Cyrus Vance and Lawrence Walsh, called on Saigon's chief delegate Pham Dang Lam, in preparation for the next session of the talks on Thursday.

Earlier U.S. officials discounted hints that the U.S. and Saigon delegations might be having trouble keeping their positions in line when they next face Hanoi and the National Liberation Front at the conference table.

Henry Cabot Lodge, the U.S. chief negotiator, said after a meeting here Monday with South Vietnamese vice-president Nguyen Cao Ky that they were trying "to clear up complications".

Allies officials suggested yesterday that Lodge's statement referred to the complicated questions in the negotiations.

American officials refused to say whether substantive private contacts were taking place with the Hanoi and NLF delegations outside the formal meetings.

On the crucial question of whether the U.S. would accept simultaneous negotiations on military and political matters, American officials said decisions on when and how to discuss political matters were primarily up to Saigon.

In answer to questions, the officials declined, however, to predict whether the U.S. would refuse indefinitely to accept a link between military and political matters, if Saigon declined to take the initiative.

The U.S. and South Vietnam have given priority to military questions. Hanoi and the Viet Cong's National Liberation Front have insisted that political questions are more basic.

U.S. officials reiterated last night that they believed an agreement on such a specific military question as the demilitarised zone was the best starting-point in tackling the complex problems in Vietnam.

But in answer to questions they avoided flatly rejecting Hanoi's assertion that military and political matters were indivisible.



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holiday by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency

Food For Thought

The obvious is better than the obvious avoidance of it.

F. G. Fowler

MARCH 1969

SD

Terms for a Mideast peace

The clear statement of Gamal Abdel Nasser, the president of the United Arab Republic on the concessions for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis is a convincing evidence of the intentions of the Arab nations to normalise the situation in the area.

In the interview given to Newsweek magazine President Nasser said that if Israeli forces withdrew the Arabs would make a declaration of non-belligerence, would recognise the right of every nation to live in peace, would recognise the territorial integrity of all nations in the Middle East including Israel, would assent to freedom of navigation in the international waters and would seek a just and peaceful solution to the Palestine refugee problem.

President Nasser's concessions for the withdrawal of the forces of Israel from the occupied Arab areas are fair enough but they have been rejected by Israel. Nasser's terms solve some of the outstanding issues of the Mideast dispute. His concessions for the withdrawal of enemy forces are in line with the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967, and also with the demands of one of the big powers that support Israel in her quarrels with the neighbouring Arab nations.

Since this is so, it is up to the United Nations special envoy in the Middle East, Dr. Gunnar Jarring, and also to the big powers involved to conduct further talks with Israel and press her

to accept the most favourable terms ever offered by an Arab leader. Contrary to all expectations, the reaction from Tel Aviv to these concessions for peace in the Middle East has been negative.

Israeli leaders have evaded the main proposals for permanent peace in the area and instead have talked about issues which have no immediate relevance to the main problems. All the Israeli leaders say is there must be no restoration of the June 1967 situation. It is time they inform the world what they want and what their policy towards these main five concessions for normalising the Middle East is.

As has been repeated in recent weeks, the Middle East crisis is moving from regional threat of military clashes to a worldwide nuclear one. At the same time, however, the forces of peace are exceedingly active trying to solve the crisis. President de Gaulle of France has been exerting sincere efforts to finally end the diplomatic juggling and indirect negotiations and reach conclusions that will actually result in the withdrawal of the occupying forces from Arab land and guarantee the future security of the region.

We hope that Israel will realise the delicate situation that persists in the Middle East and before the warning of the big powers on the possibility of a nuclear confrontation materialises take speedy measures to respond to Arabs on their overtures for peace.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Idah* carried an editorial on the development of trade between Afghanistan and Japan. Referring to an interview with the Afghan ambassador in Tokyo published earlier, the paper said it is obvious that Dr. Labibi in spite of his preoccupation with his regular responsibilities has been able to make useful and worthwhile studies about the development of trade between the two countries, which is unfortunately very limited at present.

The paper expressed concern over why enough attention has not been paid to the development of trade between Afghanistan and the Pacific countries especially Japan.

Dr. Labibi's studies of the Japanese market for Afghan goods can be a very useful guide to our traders. We have considerable, unique commodities to export to Japan. When it is said that a Japanese trader has sold 100 postcards (sheep skin jackets) which he had obtained through second and third dealers in three days there is little doubt that there is a good market for the commodity in Japan.

Among the items which should be considered for export to Japan the paper included karkadul, carpets, fresh and dried fruits, medicinal herbs and even the miniature statues of Buddha which have many buyers in that country.

For years, the editorial went on, we have been hearing that the concerned authorities have been trying to find new markets for Afghan exports. If we have so far not been able to export to Japan it should not delay attempts to do so as soon as possible. The editorial stressed that Export will provide an excellent opportunity to introduce Afghan goods to the Japanese markets, and therefore this country must participate in that fair.

The editorial also supported the idea of establishing an office in Japan to study the trade prospects between the two countries.

In another editorial the paper condemned a growing feature of telephone contacts whereby a caller simply keeps on calling without identifying himself and then says vulgar things.

This is highly irritating and indecent. It is also a cowardly act and all responsible citizens must avoid such misuse of a public facility.

Yesterday's *Idah* carried an editorial urging the establishment of cooperatives in the provinces to supply the basic food items for the provincial officials.

In the capital government officials are well-off because they get flour and vegetable oil for their coupons at relatively cheap prices. However, provincial officials do not have this privilege.

The editorial suggested that the example of Latak should be followed in other provinces. Recently a cooperative movement has been started in that province aimed at producing flour, meat, clothing and other essential items to government officials at moderate and stable prices.

The editorial emphasised the need

for some sort of compensatory measures to be taken in the interest of the government official in order to offset the effects of continuous rise in prices.

The editorial added that any initiative in this field must come from the Food Procurement Department.

One of the letters to the editor on the same issue of the paper urged district officers and other responsible authorities to take practical steps towards discouraging needless expenses on wedding, burial and condolence ceremonies.



The *Sunday Times* newspaper Sunday called for a new law on British immigration, and said it was a matter of high priority.

The newspaper's editorial said the law should be by clarifying British citizenship.

It should abolish the anomaly of dual citizenship held in the colonies, but return to Kenyan Asians the rights so scandalously removed from them last year. All citizens should have passports as of right and not at the government's discretion.

The Israeli cabinet agreed at a secret meeting last week to fortify and expand Israel's frontiers, even though this would make a Middle East settlement more unlikely than ever. *Time* magazine said Sunday.

The magazine said that as a first step Israel would build 20 permanent fortified settlements in occupied territories of the west bank of the Jordan by the end of this year. An additional 10 settlements and three new towns would be built in other occupied areas.

Behind last week's decision was evidently a consensus that treaties are beyond reach, and that Israel is not willing to let the big four powers dictate a settlement, the article said.

Canada has determined to recognize the Peking regime at the cost of its relations with Taiwan, a trade *Lokva* newspaper reported Tuesday.

The *Vancouver Sun* quoted an authoritative source as saying it was certain that the Canadian policy decision had been conveyed to the government of Taiwan.

Canada and Peking were reported to have started negotiations on the establishment of diplomatic relations, the daily said.

A Canadian recognition of Peking would be a step towards the "one China" formula advocated by Peking, it said.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp denied in parliament in Ottawa Monday reports that China and Canada planned to meet in Cairo to discuss diplomatic relations.

He said Canada had not yet made contact with China about such talks. *Jerusalem* said Monday that the United States had "lost its voting rights" in Europe "some time ago".

The government paper said in an article signed by its political commentator Nikolai Polunov that the U.S. could not acquire that right by practicing the discredited policy of years past, which it described as the "gymnastics of forces".

Relations between European countries and the United States will be defined only in terms of the policies adopted in Europe by the great transatlantic power, it said.

It said that in order for these relations to be normal and beneficial on both sides, Washington would have to end its policy of the past few decades, "as quickly as possible, and cease regarding Americans as 20th century Romans".

The U.S. would also have to give up Atlantic strategy envisaging the dangerous line of military opposition on the continent, it added.

During the campaign for the referendum for which no exact date has been fixed—General de Gaulle may make several provincial tours, as well as television and radio speeches.

A trip to France by Nixon would provide the opportunity for the first full-scale Franco-American talks at presidential level since President Kennedy came here in June, 1961.

Presidential palace sources in Paris said they thought the arrangement of President Nixon's itinerary in Europe would have a political importance.

French officials said Sunday that President Nixon would very probably visit Paris early this year for the first full-scale talks between an American leader and general de Gaulle for almost eight years.

They pointed out that a trip by the U.S. president in the next two months would have to be carefully planned to avoid clashing with the campaign for the French referendum on regional and senate reform due next spring.

During the campaign for the referendum for which no exact date has been fixed—General de Gaulle may make several provincial tours, as well as television and radio speeches.

A trip to France by Nixon would provide the opportunity for the first full-scale Franco-American talks at presidential level since President Kennedy came here in June, 1961.

Presidential palace sources in Paris said they thought the arrangement of President Nixon's itinerary in Europe would have a political importance.

French officials said Sunday that President Nixon would very probably visit Paris early this year for the first full-scale talks between an American leader and general de Gaulle for almost eight years.

They pointed out that a trip by the U.S. president in the next two months would have to be carefully planned to avoid clashing with the campaign for the French referendum on regional and senate reform due next spring.

During the campaign for the referendum for which no exact date has been fixed—General de Gaulle may make several provincial tours, as well as television and radio speeches.

Afghans abroad

How to get students to return home

By Shafie Rahel

As I said earlier, the flow from Afghanistan of brains into the United States is smaller than any other country in the world. Still, considering the need for trained personnel inside the country, it is big, and we ought to find ways to encourage our students to voluntarily return home.

This can be done by the following methods:

First, orienting our students to life in the West prior to their departure.

Secondly, maintaining close relations with the Afghan students in the United States.

Thirdly, offering suitable jobs for those students who at the end of their education in the universities in the United States wish to come home but do not know whether they can find suitable employment in the government or private organisations.

A majority of the students who go abroad do so for the first time. They know very little of customs, culture, and way of life of westerners. The moment they land in an airport somewhere in Europe or the United States and are asked by the airline officials to collect their baggage, they realise that they are in a completely different world.

From the very first frustration of carrying his own luggage to the place of abode a series of other

er cultural shocks follow such as washing clothes, looking after one's own meals, keeping one's room clean, etc.

They develop sudden aversions to the new surroundings because they leave their homes without having any knowledge of what life is in a Western country. Sometimes, however, those who leave home take such a fascination to the new environment that it becomes impossible for them to leave it.

To combat this, a periodic orientation course which might include film and slide shows on various aspects of life in a Western country should be organised for the benefit of those students who are selected to go abroad.

The second part of my proposal is more important. Once our students are abroad they lose touch with what is going on at home. But this does not mean that they are not interested in being in touch with the developments at home.

Far from it, I was in Washington during the past Eid and attended the customary Eid gathering in the Afghan embassy. There were more than 100 Afghan students in the embassy.

Those who were married had come with their wives and children. Some of students came to Washington from such far flung areas as New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and even Kentucky.

Travelling a long distance, like driving 120 miles as one of my old friends and his wife with four kids did, is an important manifestation of the interest they have in Afghanistan.

They mark Eid and national days on the calendar and leave home in time to be at the Afghan embassy on time.

The cultural missions in the foreign countries are playing an effective role. They all should have:

a. Small bulletins carrying home news which should be distributed to all the students free of charge. Our embassy in Washington does this and is, from what I noticed among the students, successful.

b. Our cultural centres should organise monthly get-togethers for the students.

c. If possible, an employment bulletin with opportunities available in Afghanistan should be published and distributed to the students. The cultural office of the Indian embassy has such a bulletin and is fairly successful in its objectives.

Mideast

Just, stable peace urgent necessity

The following are highlights of an article published in the Soviet Communist party newspaper *Pravda* on January 25, 1969, outlining official Soviet thinking on a just and stable peace in the Middle East.

The situation that has arisen lately in the Middle East is evoking increasing alarm in the world. Though already more than a year and a half has passed since Israel attacked the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Syria, the consequences of Israeli aggression have not been liquidated to this very day, and this continues to aggravate the situation not only in the Middle East but on the international scene as a whole.

Extensive Arab territories remain under Israeli occupation, the Suez canal stands idle, causing losses to international shipping, and as before, the fate of hundreds and hundreds of thousands of Arabs chased off their land, is not provided for.

On November 22, 1967, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution which should have provided a basis for a just and stable peace in the Middle East.

It has to be asserted, however, that the matter of a political settlement is not making any headway, the situation in this area continues to remain unstable, and there is no assurance that the conflict will not flare up with new force, creating a danger to peace not only in the Middle East.

Now the actions and arguments concerning the Security Council resolution, and first of all on the part of the interested states—the Arab countries and Israel—may be definitely summed up. This unquestionable can shed light on these true reasons for the current situation in this area.

A number of Arab countries declared their readiness to implement the resolution in all its clauses. Such a decision was confirmed, in particular, by the leadership of the United Arab Republic.

The course of a number of Arab countries towards adopting such a decision was far from simple. Reactionary elements tried to take advantage of the just indignation at the line taken by Israel and the external forces supporting her towards sabotaging the Middle East settlement and annexing the occupied Arab territories.

Their aim was to torpedo the settlement and thereby not to allow in practice the liquidation of the consequences of Israeli aggression.

The most important political factor in the efforts of the UAR and

a number of other Arab countries to implement the Security Council Resolution was the restoration of the combat potential of the army, the creation of sufficiently prepared forces to repulse a possible new aggression.

Big results have been attained in this respect. At the same time, however, the UAR has drawn up and proposed a concrete timetable for the implementation of the November resolution.

The UAR, Jordan and the Lebanon gave support to the mission of the UN Secretary General's special representative Gunnar Jarring which was charged with preparing the conditions for the implementation of the Security Council resolution.

The flexibility demonstrated by the Arab leaders revealed their qualities as statesmen capable of correctly understanding and seeing the interests of their peoples, the interests of peace and security of the given area, and correctly sizing up the real situation.

What then was the Israeli leadership's reply to these steps? Israel is side-stepping the fulfilment of the Security Council's November resolution under various pretexts.

Military psychosis is being fanned in Israel to an ever greater extent. Tel Aviv is talking ever more frankly about the plans for the annexation of the seized Arab lands. A number of Israeli leaders holding extremist views call for the preservation of the occupation of these territories.

Here is one of the latest such utterances. It was made by one of the leaders of the Israeli hawks, Shimon Peres, who told a correspondent of the newspaper "Monde", it is self-understood that Jerusalem cannot be given up, and that the Golan Heights (Syrian territory) is just as necessary for Israel's security as the Jordan river.

As Eshkol stated, not a single Arab military man will have the right to cross the river. As far as Sinai is concerned the main problem is Sharm Al-Sheikh, which dominates the entrance to the gulf of Aqaba.

It is self-understood that the guarantees of the UN or any foreign power in respect to freedom of navigation would not satisfy us. From our point of view, the best guarantee would be Israeli's presence.

Israel is conducting daily international provocations against a number of Arab states. One of the most crying acts lately was the pu-

local attack against the Beirut international airport.

This was a provocative military and political act planned on a wide scale by Israel.

The Israeli rulers' intention, by issue an impudent challenge to world public opinion to show that they have no intention of abandoning the expansionist course they chose.

However, the Israeli leadership is deeply mistaken if it believes that such a course can bring Tel Aviv political gain. This course intensifies the factors acting against the Israeli aggressors.

The first of these factors is the growth in the Arab states defence potential. During another provocation against the UAR at the end of November last year, the Israeli leadership could not help being convinced that Egypt had covered a big road in boosting the defence might of its army.

The second factor is Israel's increasing international isolation. This was especially clearly manifested in connection with the attack on the Beirut airport. Even those circles which usually supported Israel condemned her.

If Israel follows the path of military provocations it will intensify to an ever greater extent the alienation and hostility towards herself on the part of different countries.

Worthy of mention is the broad response that the far-sighted and decisive actions of France received on the international arena. The French Government placed an embargo on arms deliveries to Israel.

It stated its support of the proposals aimed at implementing the decisions of the Security Council's resolution, and made a proposal for a four-power meeting to discuss the situation in the Middle East.

Finally, the third factor—the intensification of the liberation struggle in the occupied Arab territories.

The Israeli leaders are hoodwinking themselves if they think that by their acts of "vengeance", they will be able to suppress the growing people's resistance movement in the territories seized from the Arabs as a result of the June aggression, a movement aimed at liquidating the consequences, at restoring the just rights of the Palestine Arabs in keeping with the UN decisions of November 22, 1967.

On the contrary, the policy of raids and subversion against various Arab states leads, and cannot but lead to diametrically opposite results.

(Continued on page 4)

Beefing up NATO

Nixon to visit European allies' capitals

French officials said Sunday that President Nixon would very probably visit Paris early this year for the first full-scale talks between an American leader and general de Gaulle for almost eight years.

They pointed out that a trip by the U.S. president in the next two months would have to be carefully planned to avoid clashing with the campaign for the French referendum on regional and senate reform due next spring.

During the campaign for the referendum for which no exact date has been fixed—General de Gaulle may make several provincial tours, as well as television and radio speeches.

A trip to France by Nixon would provide the opportunity for the first full-scale Franco-American talks at presidential level since President Kennedy came here in June, 1961.

Presidential palace sources in Paris said they thought the arrangement of President Nixon's itinerary in Europe would have a political importance.

portance.

If Paris was the first stop, this would be seen here as a sign that President Nixon is particularly anxious to take the chill out of Franco-American relations after the strained period under President Johnson.

In Washington, authoritative sources said that there were strong indications that Nixon would stop first in Paris and later visit London, Bonn and Rome.

The White House announced that Nixon hoped to make the visit within the next two months for working discussions with leaders of several NATO countries.

Presidential spokesman Ronald Ziegler told a press conference "There is nothing firm to announce from the White House on the trip but the president is hopeful that one can be taken".

Exploratory discussions were initiated over the weekend with the European governments but so far

no itinerary has been worked out.

But President Nixon was said to be determined to make the trip before April 10 when foreign ministers of the 15 NATO nations are due to meet in Washington for a special session to mark the 20th anniversary of the alliance.

Although the proposed trip was prescribed by authoritative sources as a good-will visit Ziegler upgraded its importance. "I think any trip taken on the part of the president would be a working trip," he said.

But no approach had been made to the Soviet Union about a presidential visit and the journey would be limited to "NATO countries this side of the Iron Curtain," he said.

Nixon, now in his third week in office, was understood to be anxious to make the earliest possible contact with European leaders to emphasise view that U.S. ties with NATO nations need strengthening. (Reuters)

Classified: per line, bold type Af 20
Display: Column inch, Af. 100
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

subscription rates
Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$40
Half Yearly \$25
Quarterly \$15

S. Khalil, Editor-in-chief
Tel 24047

Residence: 42365

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

Te. 23821

Editorial Ex. 24. 58

For other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 24026
Circulation and Advertising
Extension 59

Provincial Press

By A Staff Writer

The Bright Prospects for World Peace is the title of an editorial of *Etefaq Islam* of Herat. The agreement of four parties to begin their enlarged peace talks on Vietnam in Paris and the French proposal for a big four meeting on Middle East, which has already been accepted by the Soviet Union, are indication of bright horizon for bringing an end to the seven years bloody war in Vietnam and also a way out to the Middle East maze in accordance with the November 22, 1967 resolution of the United Nations Security Council.

The paper refers to President Richard Nixon's inaugural speech when he was taking the oath as 37th president of the United States in which he promised the people of the world that he will exert all his efforts towards ensuring peace and security throughout the world.

President Nixon also confirmed this fact that the world is afraid of war and seeks peace and security, adds the paper.

The peaceful intention of President Nixon, and the fact that United States plays a prominent role in international politics, is of vital importance to peace-loving people of the world.

Truly, today the big and small countries are more in need of peace, particularly the developing nations who cannot achieve their goals for development and the raising of their standard of living unless peace and tranquility prevail in the world, asserts the paper.

Now the people of world expect the new president of United States and other big powers to exert their all-out efforts towards eliminating tension and crises, threatening world peace so that every nation in the light of peace can work for its prosperity and progress, concludes the paper.

The daily *Schirvan* of Ghazni has also devoted its editorial to world peace and security. The paper also refers to the inaugural speech of President Nixon as new U.S. president and mentions the fact that since the end of World War II the United States has been playing an effective role in ensuring peace and security in the world has also been rendering large-scale and effective economical and technical aid to various developing countries.

Now, the paper went to say, the people of world expect that United States during the presidency of Nixon will see that the Vietnam problem, the Arab-Israeli disputes, the Nigerian war and other problems threatening the world peace are solved through peaceful means and on the basis of justice.

The paper also hopes that the arms race among the big powers is slowed down and the astronomical amount of money spent on it diverted to eliminating poverty, ignorance and illiteracy which a greater part of the world population is suffering from.

We are positive that President Nixon will sympathise with the majority of the people of the world that world problems cannot be solved through war and bloodshed and that peaceful means and mutual understanding are the only way we can overcome our problems, adds the paper.

Recently the Minister of Public Health opened a hospital in Faizabad, the capital city of Badakhshan. The daily *Etefaq* of Baghlan in an editorial welcomes the opening of the new hospital and adds that the Faizabad area is a mountainous district and the roads, leading to neighbouring provinces, are not good. Therefore, the people had difficulties in getting treatment. Now that a modern well-equipped hospital has been opened the people will have no problem in receiving proper medical treatment, adds the paper.

The paper expresses the hope that the new hospital will be further expanded in the future and enough doctors will be assigned to it.

Tid-Bits

Washington

The advent of supersonic airliner forecast for 1975 could mean that at least 70 million Americans would be subjected to up to ten supersonic bangs a day and the annual bill for damage to buildings would be in the region of \$ 80 million according to a government report released here Saturday.

A committee of technicians and scientists set up to study the possible effects of supersonic bangs produced by airliners of the concorde type recommended the government to ban flights over heavily populated areas.

VENICE

This ancient Italian city is sinking into the sea, according to a committee of university experts, which has called an immediate action programme to counter the threat.

Addressing the seventh meeting of the committee last week, the president, Antonio Franco, said the problem of Venice was not that the level of the water was rising but that the city was sinking fast.

Statistics showed Venice had sunk 13.6 centimetres (5.3 inches) since 1909, and by 1990 would be down another 20 centimetres (7.9 inches). From 1952 to 1961 it sank 4.6 centimetres (1.8 inches).

The committee, subsidised by the government, was set up to consider the protection of the city.

Zurich

Six members of an extreme religious sect were found guilty last week of causing serious bodily harm to a teenage girl who died after being flogged to exorcise the devil.

The verdict means that the five men and one woman standing trial could be sent to jail for up to 20 years.

The six all admitted beating 17-year-old Bernadette Hasler with walking sticks, plastic tubes and a riding whip on May 14, 1966, but stated in their defence that they had no intention of killing her.

After the verdict was announced, Emilio Bettio, a 39-year-old greengrocer, and the brothers Hans, Heinrich and Paul Barmettler were placed in detention. The had been free since their release from investigatory arrest in October, 1966.

The sect's German-born "holy mother and father," 61-year-old unfrocked priest Josef Stocker and his self-confessed mistress, Magdalena Kohler, 54, have been held since their arrest two days after Bernadette died.

Singapore

They dress in the latest in fashion, from the very mod miniskirt to the figure-hugging bell-bottom pants and the seductive gowns of Asia.

Every night along a well-known back street of Singapore they parade in the Sarong Kabaya of the Malays and the Cheongsam of the Chinese.

There are flashes of the flowing Vietnamese To-Dai, the Philippines Saya with its distinctive butterfly sleeves and even the European cocktail circuit dress.

The models are pretty-beautiful in fact. But there's one thing wrong. They're all men.

Bugis (pronounced boggy) street is one of the most popular after-dark tourist attractions in Singapore. It is the gathering place for prostitutes, pimps and homosexuals.

Zapmany of the queen—that's what they call themselves—are as



Pictured is "Woman from the Rif" (Morocco), one of the 52 batiks by American artist Margaret Cornelius exhibited last week at the American Centre in Share Nau. A batik is a painting done on cloth by means of process by which wax is applied to areas the artist does not want coloured areas, the artist can control the placement of colour and produce the batik. Miss Cornelius is a master of this ancient technique, relatively unknown in the United States.

pretty if not prettier than most ordinary women.

Their hairdos too are very fashionable and blondes, brunettes and redheads can be seen parading around with the Cleopatra, the pageboy or the Marie Antoinette hairstyle.

"Brawls and police raids occur regularly, Tonia when asked life in Bugis street.

"If we are caught by the police we are fined and jailed for a day or two. But we come back," she added.

Tonia disclosed that there were about 50 homosexuals in Bugis street at any given night trying to solicit customers.

They normally charged a client about \$10 for a night together but on occasions would even be inclined to give their services for nothing in the name of love.

Tonia said most of their clients knew Bugis street women were homosexuals, but there were instances when sailors just back from a long tour of duty at sea would pick them up believing them to be females only to discover to their horror, at the girl's apartment that the person opposite them was a man too.

"My God! that is the most common expression they say when they find out the truth," Tonia said.

"My God! and then what. They beat us up when they find out the truth, but we usually have guys around who gang up on them and divest them of all their money for the trouble they cause."

Buffalo, New York

It was hard to tell who was happier—the little girl whose father just bought her a matched set of crows, or the priest who saw their purchase price as another step toward saving his slum area parish.

The crows sold for seven dollars Saturday at an auction organised by the Reverend William "Father Bill" Donohue as a way to raise some of the money needed to keep his 15-year-old Roman Catholic sacred church and school alive.

Sacred heart ministers to some of Buffalo's poorest citizens in the heart of the Negro slums.

The diocese of Buffalo took a look at the parish's finances last year and told Father Donohue that, unless he could raise \$50,000 each year in self-help funds, the parish would be closed and merged another church.

Father Donohue, a 60-year-old who was born and raised here, contacted 200 persons and asked them to donate saleable goods or their time to a two-day auction in memorial auditorium.

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower gave an autographed inaugural programme. Senator Edward M. Kennedy donated an autographed book.

Hong Kong

Police Sunday resumed their investigations into the grisly murder of two Chinese youths whose mutilated bodies were found in a deserted air-raid shelter in Hong Kong's peak area Saturday.

The bodies of the two boys whose skulls were broken bare multiple wounds. A bloodstained hammer was found near them.

It was believed that the boys, aged 13 and 14, had been dead for one or two days.

Some reports said one of the boys was castrated, but police would not comment on this.

Afghan Diary

By A Staff Writer

My friend is very fond of skiing. He has the shoes and the ski. He can't sleep well on Thursday evenings in the fear that he won't get up early in the morning on Friday to go skiing. But he is so keen on taking me along to the slopes that I too have become almost a part of his skiing paraphernalia.

His car's horn wakes me up from my sweet sleep early in the morning and I am left with no alternative but to accompany my charming friend to his skiing which is not a physically comforting game for a restful weekend.

When in Chowki Arghanda, I stay in the lodge, drink tea, read a good novel, and if there is sunshine outside, watch the skiers rushing down.

I don't know why, but somehow I don't want to do skiing. I enjoy watching it. I see kids frolicingly rushing down the slope on a sled or metal tray. More enjoyable than that is the scene when the mother accompanies the kid on the same metal tray and both of them roll out at the end of the slopes.

All this is fun, except when there are some comments by the skiers or the people who come there to enjoy themselves in their own way. I heard someone telling the other why people like me come there.

I don't see anything wrong in it. The slope is nobody's private property, it is not marked as such, and could not be reserved for anyone. Besides, every game has its fans who wish to watch rather than ski.

This is all over the world. Whether I wear a ski suit while I am in the ski lodge is a personal matter. The ski slopes are a stage, and many like me would be spectators. I enjoy watching skiing as much as those who actually do the skiing.

I enjoy being in the lodge, paying my money for lunch or a drink, and the very fact of my being out of my four walls of the house means something special for me.

To be honest with you, I have been to the ski lodge so many times this winter that now I can not resist going there. The slopes, the mountains around, the snow, the noise of the children and skiers and all the physical movements exerted while climbing the steep or rushing down have meaning for me.

Probably it has more sentimental and emotional meaning to me than to a skier who, as a sportsman, not as a thinker, goes there simply to flatten the snows and make himself tired.

Since this is the case, I don't see why there should be any complaints from anybody, including the modern looking skiers in their tight pants about the presence of people like me. They should take pride in the fact that there are some people like me who don't ski but wants to be part of the crowd.

vote earlier in life would have some refreshing effects."

He said the voting issue had been neglected because of "lack of demand from those affected" and jealousy by the older generation.

Miami, Florida

A knife-wielding passenger was talked out of an attempt to hijack a national airlines jetliner to Cuba Monday, a federal aviation agency spokesman here reported.

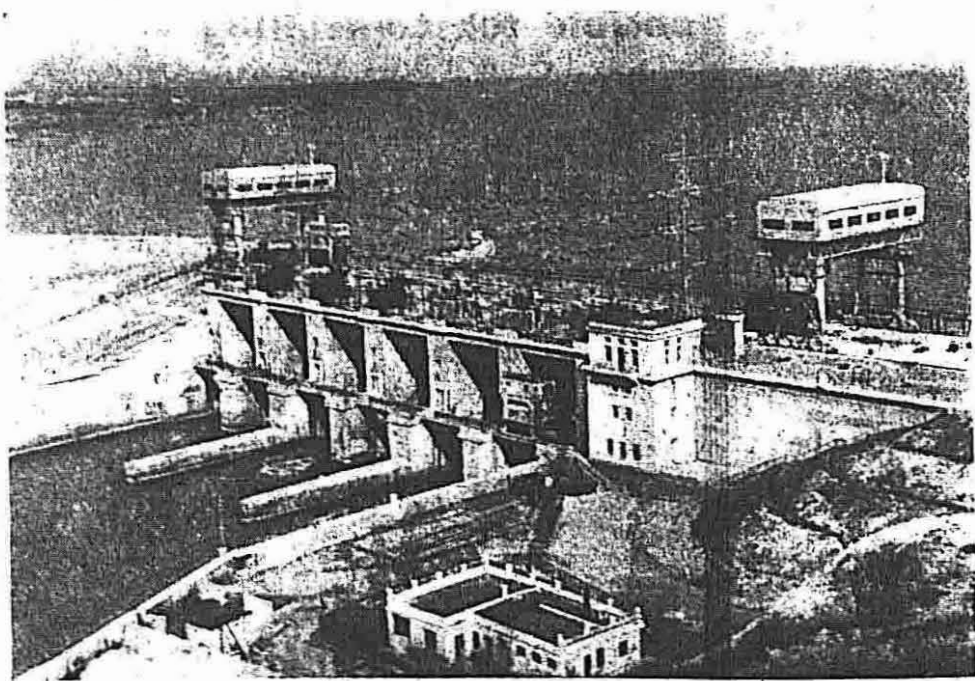
The plane, a Boeing 727, was en route to Miami from New York when the attempted hijacking occurred, he said.

The man, identified as Michael J. Peppard, was accompanied by an 18-year-old girl.

He pulled a knife on a stewardess and forced her into the plane's cockpit but the crew talked him out of the hijack attempt, a spokesman for the Dade county sheriff's office said.



Folk dances still enjoy a special position in the Soviet Union. Acting and dancing schools devote considerable efforts to preservation of archaic dances.



A 126 megawatt hydroelectric power station recently commissioned in the Soviet Tajikistan

Airlines

THURSDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURES

FLIGHT TIME

Kabul, Kunduz, Mazar, Herat

Kabul, Kandahar

Kabul, New Delhi

ARRIVALS

Kandahar, Kabul

New Delhi, Kabul

Herat, Mazar, Kunduz, Kabul

Kabul, Tashkent, Moscow

Bakhtar Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURES

Kabul, Kunduz, Taloqan, Faizabad

ARRIVAL

Faizabad, Taloqan, Kunduz, Kabul

AEROFLOT:

DEPARTURE

Kabul, Tashkent, Moscow

IRAN AIRLINES:

DEPARTURE

Kabul-Tehran

ARRIVAL

Tehran-Kabul

PIA

DEPARTURE

Kabul-Peshawar

ARRIVAL

Peshawar-Kabul

Pharmacies

OPEN TONIGHT

Zaher Shahi, Moh Jan Khan Watt

Jami, Karte Seh

Bazir, Dah Bori

Naww Hashemi, Pule Kheshti

Nawi Parwan, Karte Parwan

Etefaque, Darwaze Lahori

Mortaza, Labe Daria

Bakhter, Jade Andrabi

Marouf, Charrahi Turabaz

Jahed, Temur Shahi Watt

Lemar, Murad Khani

Zelal, Bazaare Shahi

Pashoonistan, Bazaare Shahi

General Medical Depot in Karte

Char

Tel: 41252

Important

Telephones

Police Station —20

Traffic Department —41700

Airport —21283-20872

Fire Department 13

Telephone repair 29

Main post office 24981

Weather

Skies in the northern, north-eastern, western and central

regions will be cloudy and other

parts of the country clear. Yesterday

the warmest area was Jalalabad

with a high of 16 C, 61 F. The coldest

areas were Logar, Lal and Shahrak

with a low of 27 C, -17 F with cloudy skies

and chance of rain and snow.

Yesterday Mazare Sharif had 3

mm rain, 10 cm snow. Fariab 7

mm 16 cm, Shahrak 4 mm 90 cm,

Bamian 3 mm. Also yesterday

Mazare Sharif, Fariab, Ghalmin,

Shahrak, Bamian, Lal Chakhchah-

ran and Faizabad had rain and

snow. Today's temperature in Ka-

bul at 11:30 a.m. was 2 C, 28 F

with clear skies. Wind speed was

recorded in Kabul at 4 to 7 knots

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul 1 C 16 C

Kareze Mir 31 F 3 F

Mazare Sharif 0 C -18 C

Herat 22 F 0 F

Kandahar 1 C -1 C

Ghazni 34 F 25 F

Kunduz 7 C -1 C

Bamian 14 F 25 F

North Salang 9 C 3 C

Fariab 18 F 47 F

Baghlan 3 C 13 C

37 F 8 F

32 F 10 C

7 C -20 C

19 F -1 F

-9 C 22 C

15 F -7 F

1 C -1 C

-1 C 17 C

30 F 1.5 F

World News In Brief

LAGOS, Feb. 5, (Ceteka).

About four million Nigerians are

to be resettled if the Nigeria-Bi-

fra war ends, Timothy Omo Ba-

n, Nigerian federal commis-

sioner for rehabilitation has stat-

ed.

The federal government has

made a grant of one million pou-

nds to the commission for rehabi-

litation but a great deal of the

sum will be required to cope with

increased needs especially in the

states of the federation most af-

fected by the war, the commis-

sioner said.

PARIS, Feb. 5, (AFP). Fore-

ign Minister Michel Debre leav-

es on a two-day official visit

to Spain for talks on the possi-

bility of coordinating French and

Spanish policies in the Mediter-

ranean and on prospects for

French economic expansion in

Spain.

Debre will be returning a visit

made to Paris last summer by

his Spanish opposite number,

Fernando Castiella.

Informed sources in Paris said

Spain appeared to be inclined to

share France's views that coun-

tries having Mediterranean coasts

should make efforts to ensure

that this sea does not become

privileged ground for the Soviet

and American fleets.

CANBERRA, Feb. 5, (Reuters).

Australia has given up its seat

on the United Nations Commis-

sion on Decolonisation. The

committee of 21 on external affairs

ministry spokesman disclosed

yesterday.

The spokesman declined to give

the reason, but observers say

Australia is sensitive to recent

increasing criticism from Soviet

and African countries in the

committee.

The committee has tended to

concentrate its efforts on Aus-

tralia administered New Guinea,

the only remaining trust terri-

tory.

TOKYO, Feb. 5, (DPA). Some

50,000 people in Okinawa 80

today took part in an anti-

war protest action demanding

the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

The report said that Japan's

mining and industrial production

continues to rise at the annual

rate of 15 to 18 per cent.

The report said the labor short-

age in Japan was becoming

acute, while wages in 1968

were believed to have increased

by 14.2 per cent, the highest rate

of increase since 1954.

FOR SALE

VW-Variant Model 1964 Duty

unpaid.

Telephone: 40809.

Kabul Florist

Carnations, Gladiola

and Rose-Buds await

you even on Fridays at

Kabul Florist. Corsages

are also made to order.

Address: Between the

Blue Mosque and the

French Club in Share

Nau

Tel: 22800

HOPPELDIPOPS

in narrestaien

grosser Karnevalsball in Nebenraum des

Khyber-Restaurants

mit Buttenreden, Spielen, grosse Tombola und viel

Tam-Tam

am 13. Februar 1969 - 19 Uhr: Eintritt Afs 200.-

Karten

im DED-Büro (Park-Hotel) und in der german

Commissary erhältlich

nan gibt es gratis

Be a winner even when you lose.



We have been selling lottery tickets for years at Af. 10 a piece because unlike other

lotteries no one loses in Afghan Red Crescent Society raffles. You may be

lucky and win one of our brand new cars, an expense paid trip to Beirut or

Tehran, or cash prizes up to Af. 150,000. Even if you aren't lucky you still win.

Your money adds up to the society's ability to do a better job wherever and

whenever its help is needed.

Buy Afghan Red Crescent Society Lottery

Ticket. They help.

Mideast

Just, stable peace urgent necessity

(Continued from page 2)

Due to the effect of all these factors the absurdity of the conclusion drawn in Tel Aviv that time is allegedly working in favour of the Israeli leaders becomes even more obvious.

This is a very dangerous fallacy which in the final end will cost dear the Israeli expansionists, who are placing the interests of their people under a blow.

In the circumstances when Israel is trying at any cost to foil the very possibility of settling the conflict and is following a course aimed at thwarting the UN Security Council resolution, new, persisting efforts are required to achieve stable and just peace in this area.

The start of the Paris conference on Vietnam is conducive to the growing understanding of the fact that even the most acute international conflicts, given good will, can be shifted to the rails of a political settlement.

Great responsibility is placed on many states, in particular on the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Naturally, this is not a question of forcing on countries from the outside certain decisions prepared without them, but of rendering them aid in reaching a settlement on the basis of the complete and effective implementation of the UN Security Council resolution.

The implementation of the Security Council resolution is the key to a peace settlement in the Middle East. Of course, the establishment of peace in this area should be based on the respect for the lawful rights of the Arab peoples, including the Arab population of Palestine.

The main thing that all those who wish to establish a just and stable peace in which each and every state in this area could live safely, should concentrate their efforts in the concrete ways and means of implementing the resolution.

What can be done in this respect after Israel and the neighbouring Arab countries confirm their agreement with the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967?

First of all, agreement should be reached on the simultaneous declarations of the Israeli government and the governments of the neighbouring Arab countries on their readiness to go in for the termination of the state of war between them and the achievement of a peace settlement after the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories.

In this connection Israel would announce its readiness to start the withdrawal of the troops from the occupied Arab territories on a set date.

On the day the withdrawal of the Israeli troops starts, to be carried out under the observation of UN representatives, the Arab countries and Israel should deposit with the United Nations the respective documents on the termination of the state of war, on the respect for and recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of each state in the given area, and their right to live in peace within safe and recognized borders in accordance with the resolution of the Security Council.

In keeping with an agreement that could be reached through Jarring, it would be expedient to coordinate the principles concerning safe and recognised borders, ensuring freedom of navigation on international waterways in the given area, the fair settlement of the refugee problem, the territorial immunity and political independence of every state in the area.

Also the establishment of demilitarized zones is possible. Agreement of all these problems in accordance with the Security Council

resolution should be viewed as an integral whole relating to all the aspects of the settlement for the whole Middle East area, as a kind of package.

As far as the withdrawal of the Israeli troops is concerned, evidently that could be carried out in two stages. Approximately in the course of a month the troops withdraw from the Arab territories to definite intermediary boundaries on the Sinai peninsula, on the western banks of the Jordan river, and also from the Syrian territory, from the El Quneitra district.

The day the Israeli troops reach definite boundaries on Sinai, the UAR Government will move its troops into the Suez canal zone and start to clear the canal for resuming navigation. In the course of the second month the Israeli troops are withdrawn to the lines they occupied before June 5, 1967.

The administration of the respective Arab country is to be completely restored on the freed territories. In the second stage of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops on the Sinai peninsula, UN troops are deployed in Sharm Al-Sheikh and the Gaza sector, thus restoring the situation existing in May 1967.

The Security Council adopts a decision on sending UN troops and confirms the principle of freedom of navigation through the Iran Straits and the Gulf of Aqaba for ships of all countries.

Finally, after the withdrawal of the Israeli troops to the lines of interstate demarcation, the documents of the Arab countries and Israel deposited earlier are finally put into force.

Based itself on the clauses of the UN Charter, the Security Council adopts a decision on guarantees for the Arab-Israeli boundaries, at that, the guarantee variant of the four powers, who are permanent members of the Security Council is not excluded.

That is how the stage-by-stage implementation of the Security Council resolution aimed at the fastest achievement of a just and stable peace in the Middle East may look like.

If all the circumstances be realistically weighed, there are now definite possibilities for a shift in favour of a peaceful political settlement of the Middle East problem.

The obstacle on this road is the aggressive, perfidious policy of the Israeli ruling forces supported by certain imperialist circles outside the country.

The peace forces cannot allow the possibility of a political settlement being missed, and the narrow, egoistic interests of the Israeli militarists get the upper hand over the interests of peace.

The development of the situation in the Middle East has reached a point which the events can move either in the direction of a political settlement, or get out of control and lead to another phase of the dangerous aggravation of tension, which is fraught with a serious explosion.

The Soviet Union has been rendering and will continue henceforth to render support to the just struggle of the Arab peoples for their rights, against the aggressive policy of the present Israeli leadership.

Peace in the Middle East can and must be established this is demanded by the interests of the peoples inhabiting this area, this is demanded by the interests of all the peace-loving countries and peoples.

EVERY THURSDAY 9 P.M. TO 2 A.M.

DINNER DANCE WITH MUSIC BY THE "BLUE SHARKS" AND A SELECT MENU

CAR FOR SALE A Buick car model 1963, 8 cyl, indur, automatic transmission, in good condition, is ready for sale. Contact Turkish Embassy office from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. everyday Tel 20519

AFGHAN INTERNATIONAL SKI CLUB SKI RACE In Chowki Arghanda On February 7, 1969 Start: 11 a.m. Competitors must be at the lodge by 10 a.m. Held only if weather is good Public invited

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

Requires Field Sales Supervisor with

proven experience of selling consumer

goods to wholesale and retail trade.

Age. 25-35, willing to travel, knowledge

of English an advantage. He will be responsible for controlling and motivating

existing sales force.

Mr. Willie S. Amin,

P.O. Box 514,

KABUL.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American

colour cinematograph film dubbed

in Farsi DOCTOR FAUSTUS

with ELIZABETH TAYLOR and

RICHARD BURTON Sunday at

7 p.m. in English

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American

colour cinematograph film dubbed

in Farsi HOLIDAY IN SANWA-

LI with NANCY SINATRA Sa-

turdies at 7 p.m. in English